animal, " Amboanala," signifies " dog of the forest/* and is derived not only from the woeful howls of the creature, but from the fact that in certain parts of the island it is used as a dog to chase birds.

These howls are largely effected by means of a laryngeal pouch, which is described as different from that of Apes ; the mechanism must also differ from that of *Megaladapis,* inasmuch as the lower jaw is not deep as in that extinct Lemur. The Indri is the largest of Lemurs, measuring about two feet in length. It is arboreal and social., travelling in large companies. As is the case with the *Propithecus,* the natives of Madagascar hold the Indri in awe and veneration. It is curious that the name Lemur or ghost is peculiarly applicable to the Indri or Babakote in another sense from that which led to its adoption by Linnaeus. The natives, in fact, believe that men after death become Indris. Naturally, therefore, these Lemurs have reaped the advantage of this superstition in almost perfect immunity from destruction. Their " long-drawn-out, melancholy cries" are probably at the root of much of the ghostly terrors which they inspire.

The genus *jivahis* * has but a single species, -4. *laniger,* which is the smallest of this sub-family. It is a foot long without the tail. The Avahi has a long tail (15 inches in length) like *Propithecus.* The outer incisors are larger than the inner, thus differentiating the genus from *Propithecus.* The molars of the upper jaw are quadricuspidate, of the lower jaw five cusped. This genus has only eleven pairs of ribs instead of the twelve of *Indris* and *Propithecus.* The Avahis, unlike the Sifakas and Indrinas, lead a solitary life, or go about in pairs. They are, moreover, completely nocturnal.

The genus *Propithecus* is characterised by the fur being rather silky than woolly, which latter is the kind of fur found in the two other genera of the sub-family. They are also rather larger animals, the body reaching a length of nearly 2 feet. The tail is long as in *Avahis ;* the inner incisors are larger than the outer. The " Sifakas," as these Lemurs are termed, have a

reputation for gentleness of character, but, as is the case with other animals, the males fight for the possession of the females at the breeding season. They are mainly vegetarian in habit, and travel in large companies. There are at least three species, and

[1] Syn. *AKcrorhynchus**